

SWISS ARTIST DAYS

More Than Feeding the Bears
Going on in Berne.

ROYALTIES SEEN IN THE TOWN

Musicians Crowd to Hear Maestro Enrico Bossi, Director of Bologna Conservatory, Give Organ Concert of Bach and Own Compositions in the Cathedral.

By ETHEL THERESA HUGH-CAMP. Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 24.—Speak of Berne to some one who has already been there and he will smile knowingly and say: "O yes, I've been to Berne and have seen the bears."

Speak of it to some one who has not been here and he will smile knowingly and say: "O, no, I've not been there, but I intend to go to see the bears, you know!"

Always the knowing smile and the reference to the bears, who are nice enough in their way, especially in the winter when their coats are fluffy and glossy and their digestion is not spoiled by the carrots and sugar of the tourists.

These remarks comb a real Berneese wrong way, for there are so many more things in Berne besides the bears.

Celebrities There. If all roads lead to Rome it is certain that they all cross at Berne, and the quantity of celebrities we see here—who come not simply to see the bears, but to enjoy the real charm of Berne—is remarkable.

Any Baedeker can tell about the Clock Tower, the Parliament House, the cathedral, and the unsurpassed view of the Bernese Oberland that one gets from its terrace. My task will be to tell of some of the famous folks that come to enjoy it all.

There are so many of them that in some of our newspapers there is a column entitled "Our Guests," giving the doings of royalty in Switzerland just as regularly as in certain Parisian newspapers. A column headed "Those Crushed" gives the names of the victims of automobile accidents during the day.

By royalty I mean real royalty and celebrated people. I don't think the "merely rich" are ever mentioned.

Thus it is that Queen Emma of Holland, taking her rheumatism cure at Berne, comes up to spend the day at Berne, seeing the sights, wandering through the arcaded streets, making purchases at the excellent shops there, and perhaps even feeding the bears (I thought I can't swear to this).

Thus, also, a slim little yellow gentleman in a blindingly sleek hat accompanied by three others of the same sort, is sometimes seen strolling in a carriage saluting the public and smiling affably. This is Yü-lung-korn, the King of Siam.

Peaches and Cream Youth. This summer a young German fellow, with a peach-and-cream complexion, accompanied by a gentleman, evidently his tutor, was remarked in full mountain regalia, going up through the arcades to the station where he took the train to Zermatt. It was one of the Emperor's sons, the third one, I believe, an enthusiastic climber. He intended to make the Weisshorn, just to limber him up, and then start in on the various Horner in the neighborhood. I did feel sorry for that complexion.

As for the other kind of royalty, that of the intelligence, I mean, it is hard to say with whom one ought to begin. Of course, since Mr. Padewski lives so near the Emperor, he is a sort of a royal figure. It is a dangerous thing for him to do, as the Polish and Russian students almost tear down the house in their enthusiasm over him. Mrs. Padewski is also very much admired, as she cuts prizes for her poultry and all the poultry shows round about here.

When "La Teresina Tua" comes to Berne it is to visit her friends, for since she has become Countess Della Valetta she has given up touring. I believe she ranks with Kubelik, and I know she is a genius, for she can be so nice and human, and can make us all laugh so with her quaint wit—a thing impossible to a "near-genius."

Omaha Girl's Success. Miss Mary Munchhof, too, often comes to Berne to see her friends while resting from a concert tour. This Omaha girl has built up for herself such a splendid reputation with her delicious soprano voice and winning personality that she is engaged for concerts all over Germany, Switzerland, England, and Scotland, and this summer past, when she was in America, she made a tour in the West. Naturally enough, she is feted wherever she goes, but she has remained the simple, lovable girl she always was. She lives in Berlin with the family of Sculptor Uphus (the latest coming of the Emperor's sons, the Moltke statue in the Siegesallee) and often entertains us with the doings of the youngest royal children, Prinz Johann and the little princess, an irrepressible pair.

Mr. Jean Aubry, a very serious young Frenchman, descended on Berne lately with a lecture on "Verlaire, and Contemporary French Music." It is safe to assume that he did not feed the bears. He had another lecture in the lecture hall, and he was helped by a delightful young singer named Mlle. Helene Luquens, of Lausanne, who sang poems of Verlaire set to music by the young French composers of to-day. They have gone to England now with the lecture, and he writes me a long letter about the "propaganda," about his hopes and plans. Why should all this make one feel suddenly very old and indulgent, as to a very young thing?

Why should all this youth and energy and ambition and fire which certainly sends mankind along the path of progress, if only a few inches, make one sigh and murmur words of pity? I believe it is the atmosphere of Berne, old, old Berne—it is the feeling of kinship with the past rather than with the present—a feeling that grips one here, now and then, in spite of resolutions to the contrary, and that makes the defenders of Berne look with something like compassion on the torment of youth and ambition.

Organ Concert in Cathedral. In spite of all of which, however, Berne has had her emotions stirred very deeply this past week by the organ concert in the cathedral, of Maestro Enrico Bossi, director of the Conservatory in Bologna. I think we never really heard Bach played before, and as for his own compositions they took us quite on our feet. His Scherzo—Imagined a Scherzo for the organ—was daring and perfectly charming, while his "Symphonic Studies" were imposing. He gave me some of his songs, a cycle of eight, called "Canti d'Arte," published by Carls and Janichsen, Leipzig and Milan. Written for mezzo, and very beautiful. People who like to be among the first in things musical will do well to make a note of Bossi's name and work, for he is distinctly the coming man of the hour in Italy.

His opera, "Il Violante" (The Wanderer), is having great success in Germany.

COMICAL RED FEZ

First Thing Which Impresses Visitor.

FROM "THE RUIN OF EMPIRES"

HAS ONLY 21 CHILDREN.

Scranton Man Says That 23 Is to Be the Limit.

Robert McGuire, of North Scranton, is the father of twenty-one children, of whom eighteen are living. The latest born appeared a few days ago in the shape of a boy, says the New York World. The father is quoted as saying that twenty-three is the limit. Mr. McGuire is fifty-nine years old and his wife is one year younger. He was married at eighteen in Scotland and came to America to work in the mines. Of the eighteen living, eleven are sons and seven daughters. Six sons and three daughters are married and have families. The grandchildren number fourteen. The eldest is a son, now thirty-four years of age. Other boys who are of sufficient age are at work in the mines. But the father loses less time than any of them. He has never met with an accident of any kind and has never had a day's sickness. The home life of the McGuires is ideal. They own the house in which they live and the married children live nearby. Mr. McGuire thinks children a blessing. He smokes and chews and takes a drink each day. McGuire is hale and hearty as a man of thirty.

EDUCATION OF FRENCH GIRLS

Nationalized System of Training.

What They Study in the Lycees.

Mlle. Eliehebe, Now Traveling in This Country, Discusses Conditions in Her Home Country.

New York, Jan. 4.—A prominent French woman, Mlle. Marie Eliehebe, now in this country, is the holder of a university traveling fellowship, awarded by the French government, which covers a mapped out itinerary including England, the United States, Japan, China, and also the Scandinavian countries. Mlle. Eliehebe is especially interested in the women's colleges here, and while studying their educational conditions expressing herself graphically regarding the way France educates her girls.

According to Mlle. Eliehebe's relation, education in France presents two striking characteristics—it is almost a State monopoly, and it is highly systematized. The State justifies its hold on national education, invoking the rights of every child to liberal culture. All parents belong, more or less, to a political party, to a church, and might be tempted to make their children, champions of a cotery whose teaching is necessarily tinged with an interested partiality. It is therefore to insure to each child perfect freedom of thought that the State asserts its authority and stands between parents and children in questions pertaining to education. And education is highly systematized. Schools and colleges are free to plan their schedules in general as they see fit, but their initiative ends at that point, the students being fitted to take an office of equal rank in all parts of France are patterned after the same model.

Having secured a modicum of primary education, Mlle. Eliehebe says of education in the secondary schools, or lycees, that it presupposes on the part of the family sending children to such schools a certain readiness to bear the necessary expense of several years' continuous instruction without immediate returns. The State, however, offers more than 4,500 competitive scholarships, covering all material as well as tuition expenses. These scholarships are awarded preferably to needy and gifted students of the primary schools who score the highest average in special competitive examinations.

Non-residential lycees for girls have been provided by law, and a regular curriculum has been assigned. Admitted at the age of twelve, girls pursue an obligatory course of three years' duration, with an equal division of scientific literary subjects. The curriculum is followed by a partially elective course of two years' duration, including the Latin language and classical literature.

"Education at this point," continues Mlle. Eliehebe, "is longer and more immediately utilitarian character; it is not a culture of the mind. The instructor aims less at imparting knowledge which shall yield direct returns in practical life than at awakening a taste for study in itself. That the student be fitted to take a share in the scientific and literary movement of the day and add to the intellectual stores of experience. With such an aim the curriculum is of great moment. It must be utterly without a taint of narrowness, and it must not remain ignorant of the world's history or of the principles of physics. And very wisely has the law-maker planned curricula embodying the elements of a broad culture, and stated which shall be prescribed and which optional.

"A French girl, at the Lycee, acquires an extended acquaintance with the literature of her own and neighboring countries. She reads the history of France and of the world, together with the world's geography, one or two living languages, mathematics, the natural sciences and the physical sciences, with psychology and philosophy. To these studies are added branches useful as accessories—domestic economy, drawing and needlework, or, for the personal conduct and protection of the individual, hygiene, gymnastics, and the elements of common law.

"As to the ideal instructor, she must keep abreast of the times on her special subject; she must be willing to impart her experience piecemeal, so to say; she must arouse genuine curiosity and a respect for truth in the minds of her students. This constitutes the very end of a broad culture. To train the intellect—this is the aim. And from this is gained the culture of the mind."

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OLD FLEET PASSES

Once Upheld England's Power to Rule the Sea.

CAMBRIDGE THE LAST TO GO

Famous Old Vessel, Bearer of a Name Distinguished in the History of Great Britain, Dismantled for the Scrap Heap at Devonport.

Gunnery School in Recent Years.

London, Jan. 4.—One by one the veterans of the British fleet are passing away, "their sails to the moth, their nails to the rust, their timbers rent each by each." The dismantling of the old Cambridge at Devonport has just been completed.

She has been the gunnery school of the western port for thirty-five years, succeeding a previous Cambridge that had been launched in the year of Waterloo, and which was the lineal successor to a name rich in fighting annals. The gunnery school at Devonport was composed of the ships Cambridge and Calcutta, the two being connected by a bridge.

The Cambridge herself was one of the steam wooden liners which were built in the days of the transition from sails to steam. She was called upon to make part of the Windsor Castle and bore as figurehead a bust of Queen Victoria. She never served at sea, and soon after the launch took up the duties which she has only just had to relinquish, together with the name of Cambridge.

Her former partner in work of training gunners was Nelson's Foudroyant, that Foudroyant which was sold to German shipbuilders for £1,000, and which was ultimately bought back, the Duke of Cambridge, by a curious coincidence, heading the movement. When the Foudroyant was taken to Swinemunde the Calcutta took her place as stern of the Cambridge. She was an Indian-built ship, launched at Bombay in 1831.

History of the Name. The history of the name Cambridge is a succession of big fights. The first Cambridge, launched in 1666, had five historic battles to her honor; the second had four, including the capture of Gibraltar, and the third had four, including the conquest of Havana, and the relief of Gibraltar.

These three ships covered between them 13 years of sea fighting, and were thus in a battle once every two years. The first Cambridge was no sooner launched than she set forth to fight, and took part in the battle of St. James' Day.

The battle of Solebay lost the Cambridge her captain, Sir John Holles, and in the next year she fought herself was nearly lost, through taking fire in an attack on the Dutch East India fleet. She survived it, however, to take part in the battles of Bantry Bay (1696), Beachy Head (1696), and Barfleur (1692). The next entry against her name is a sad one. She figures in a list of thirty-five ships of the first, second, third, and fourth rates "that were burned, blown up by enemy accidents, cast away, taken, or destroyed by the French," between the years 1688 and 1698. The Cambridge, with the Sussex, of eighty guns, and the Lumley Castle, of fifty-six guns, was cast away in a storm on the east side of Gibraltar, in February, 1693.

Building of the Ship. In 1894, Mr. Edmund Dummer, assistant surveyor of the navy, wrote to the Secretary of State from Bristol: "I am this afternoon coming to this place to give, if I can, some little spirit to the finishing of a ship of sixty guns which is building here by contract. She should have been launched some months since, but the matter hath met with many rubs."

This was the new Cambridge, and Dummer's visit would seem to put upon a little spirit into the ship builder, for by the following summer we find the Cambridge with Sir George Rooke's squadron, when Dummer writes from Portsmouth to Robert Harvie to say that the admiral is "extremely" for the term does not, like the "indestructible one," suggest the possibility of a compliment.

The miscellaneous eye, however, is almost indispensable to modern life. No one who aspires to be regarded as an equal judge of a face, a picture, a motor-car, an antique, a horse, and an orchard, can afford to ignore the advantages of a miscellaneous eye. Indeed, although it may not be generally suspected, social popularity is largely a matter of gazing on life with a sufficiently miscellaneous outlook.

PLEA FOR ANIMAL SUNDAY.

Our Four-footed Friends Need Their Day of Rest.

"Did you ever look into the faces of the horses you see on the street and note their different expressions?" asks a famous poetess. "They vary as much as do the faces of human beings. Well groomed, well cared for carriage horses have an alert, proud, spirited expression. A horse which is driven with a short check carries a strained, restless, impatient look in his eye. The absolute hopelessness, the dull despair in the faces of overworked, badly treated horses, is enough to touch the heart of a sympathetic observer.

"Cats are the most sensitive, nervous, cleanly animals in the world. They are affectionate and devoted to people they love as well as to places; although, of course, there are cats who are born ingrates, and tramps, just as there are men of this sort. When a cat which has had a good home is left to run in the streets and alleys, or is dropped in some field or strange dooryard, its mental sufferings are beyond description. Yet scores of thoughtless people go on their outings every spring, leaving their cats unprotected for.

"Every being possesses the divine spark, and when we learn to think of horses, dogs, and cats as creatures of Him who notes each sparrow's fall, the world is the better. There is no relief to be a Sunday set apart called 'Animal Sunday.' Ministers ought to talk to their congregations about the duty we owe animals."

A Wise Boss.

From the Bellman.

In a New York street a wagon loaded with lamp globes collided with a truck and many of the globes were smashed. A benevolent-looking old gentleman eyed the driver compassionately. "My poor man," he said, "I suppose you will have to make good this loss out of your own pocket?" "Yep," said the philanthropic old gentleman, "hold out your hat—here's a quarter for you, and I dare say some of the other people will give you a helping hand too." The driver held out his hat, and several persons hastened to drop coins into it. At last, when the contributors had ceased, he emptied the contents of his hat into his pocket. Then, pointing to the retreating figure of the philanthropist who had started the collection, he observed: "Say, maybe he ain't the wise guy! That's me boss!"—Bellman.

OLDEST AMERICAN JUDGE.

He is Still on the Bench in a Massachusetts Town.

ARTISTS GET SHOCK

Louvre Museum Pictures to Have New Frames.

BERLIN METHODS ARE BARRED

Director of Famous Gallery Says Paintings in Kaiser's Museum Are Cleaned Far Too Much—Removing Varnish Takes with It Coating of Paint—Work in Paris Gradual.

Paris, Jan. 4.—Many of the artists of this city have been stricken with horror at the idea of placing new frames on the pictures in the Louvre.

Mr. Henri Dujon, the critic, suggested the renovation of the Museum du Louvre, and one of the directors of the famous gallery says that the gentleman would be staggered if confronted with actual conditions. At the same time a "hot shot" is fired at the management of the Kaiser's Gallery in Berlin.

Too Much Cleaning.

We don't want to clean our pictures as they clean them in Berlin," said M. T. Homolle, of the ministry of fine arts, and director of the Louvre Museum, when at his residence under the Pavillon Molin adjointing the Musee de Louvre. "I know all about the Kaiser's Gallery in Berlin, and there is no doubt whatever that they clean their pictures far too much. True, the dirt is removed by this process, but what is to say that the varnish is not also destroyed, which leaves the naked paint open to the corroding influence of the air?"

"Are the pictures regularly dusted?" was asked.

"Well, we cannot entrust an army of guardians with the task of daily flapping and flicking at these priceless pictures with dusters, as we should order a domestic to go and dust our furniture daily. Great damage would thus be done. From time to time the surface must be carefully removed from the pictures. By constantly beeswaxing the floors we keep the dust from accumulating in the galleries of the museum."

"What about the dingy frames?" was asked.

"Now, Mr. Dujon mentions that these frames need renewing, but this is a task which must necessarily be accomplished by degrees. We began last year with the Bernards, which were all placed in new frames, and naturally this makes the contrast with the old ones all the stronger. We shall proceed to reframe the other pictures by degrees. But this is an enormous task, involving a great expense, and we shall certainly not consider frames when the question of purchasing a valuable picture arises. We shall give preference to the possession of the work of art—even in an old frame."

Fine Pictures Stored. "Is it true that many priceless pictures by old masters are stored away unseen in the vaults of the Louvre?"

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